

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 455.]

BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States, passed at the second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, qualified to vote, shall under such regulations as the Legislature of said Territory may prescribe, elect their officers, Civil and Military, except such as, by the laws of Congress, now in force, are to be appointed by the President of the United States; and except, also, Justices of the Peace, Auditor and Treasurer for said Territory, who shall be chosen by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature, at such time, and for such term of service, as the said Legislature, at such time, and for such term of service, as the said Legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of service, and the duties and powers, fees, and emoluments, of the Officers, Civil and Military, so chosen by the citizens, shall be prescribed by the Legislature; and they shall be commissioned by the Governor of the Territory and subject to be removed from office in mode and for such cause as the Legislature shall declare by law. All laws now in force, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council of the Legislature of the Territory, shall before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of said Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it: If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses of the Legislature shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively: And if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the Territory of Florida to elect their Officers, Civil and Military, in such manner, and under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions as are prescribed in the foregoing provisions in the two first sections of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Legislative Council, in the Territory of Florida, shall be elected by the qualified voters in the respective counties hereinafter designated, at the time provided by law, in the following manner, to wit: From the county of Escambia, two members; from the counties of Walton and Washington, one member; from the county of Jackson, two members; from the county of Gadsden, two members; from the county of Leon, two members; from the counties of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, one member; from the county of Alachua, one member; from the county of Duval, one; from the county of Nassau, one; from the counties of Saint Johns and Musquito, two; and from the county of Monroe, one member. And any act of Congress, or of the Legislative Council of said Territory, defining the limits of election districts in the same, inconsistent with the foregoing provision, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council, at any time hereafter, to alter or arrange the districts in such manner as to secure, as near as may be, an equality of representation in each district.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council, at any time hereafter, to alter or arrange the districts in such manner as to secure, as near as may be, an equality of representation in each district.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, fixing the seat of justice of Jackson county in said Territory, be, and the same is hereby, annulled; and the people and local authorities of said county shall have the privilege of selecting their county seat, in such manner as other counties have been authorized to do, under the laws of said Territory.
Approved: 21st Jan. 1829.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robert Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence on 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Feb. 12th, 1829. (54.-1st Aug.)
N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,
On moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again.
EDWARD CRESS,
Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

Carrriages and Coaches, made by Samuel Lander.

HAVE erected a shop, and procured materials for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business, and the Windsor and Fancy Chair business, I can inform the public that they can be supplied at the above establishment, in Lincoln-ton, N. Carolina. Mr. Lander, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the state, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the public is humbly solicited, will be thankfully received, and I think I can with safety say the work will be made faithfully and honestly; and will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAS. HAYES,
February 12th, 1829. 54

Trotter & Huntington, Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE N. C.

WE have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.
All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBE. WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 29

225,000 acres of LAND FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French Broad, Tuckasee and Oconalufy Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville.
JAS. COOK, Agent.
Nov. 14th, 1828. 6m56

A nod from a man of fashion is a breakfast for a dunce.

THE BANKS.

Report of the Joint Select Committee raised by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its recent session, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Banks. Members of the Committee—Messrs. Potter, Graham, Brittain, Mendenhall, Spruill, Ruffin, Swain, Eccles, Bragg, Wilson, Croom, Seares, Wellborn, Farland, Hunt, Leonard, McDermid and Sherard.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to the Banks within the State,

REPORT.

That in consequence of various rumors circulated, and charges made against the Banks, your committee have been induced to direct their attention and inquiries to several points touching the conduct and situation of those institutions at various periods; and more particularly have endeavored to ascertain, whether the stock of the Banks has been paid for in the manner, and at the time prescribed by their Charters; whether they have at any time issued more paper, or contracted larger debts than their charters authorized; whether they have paid specie on demand; whether they have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorized by charter; whether they have exacted usurious interest; whether they have purchased up, or speculated in their own paper, and such other matters as were necessarily connected with these inquiries.

Your committee have been satisfied from the evidence adduced to them, that the 1st and 2d instalments of the stock originally subscribed for in the State Bank of North Carolina, were paid for in specie, and some small proportion of the 3rd and 4th instalments were paid for in the current Bank notes of the State. That this circumstance arose, first, (so far as regards the 4th instalment) from the impracticability of procuring the old paper currency of the State, which, at that time, was monopolised by the other two Banks; and secondly, from the circumstance that the Bank, having gone into operation, as required by its charter, after a second instalment was paid, and before the third was due, and having issued its own notes to a large amount, redeemable on demand in specie, was necessarily compelled to consider those notes equivalent to specie, and as such receive them in payment.

Your committee, however, further state that at the same time when the third instalment was due, there was in the principal Bank at Raleigh a larger amount in specie, than three fourths of the stock subscribed for at that place by individuals and that previous to the time when the fourth instalment became due, there had been in its vaults \$150,457 in specie, which, subsequently, and before the 4th instalment was due, was reduced, by runs upon the Bank, to \$72,800 in specie, besides \$11,152 in paper currency of the State. That had the whole capital subscribed by individuals at the principal Bank in Raleigh been paid in specie and paper currency, there ought then to have been paid into the Bank \$814,000 in specie and paper currency.

As to the manner in which subscriptions were paid for at the various branches of this institution, your committee have had no direct evidence.

Your committee have no evidence of any time being prescribed for the payment for stock different from that prescribed by the charter.

It is further in evidence before your committee, that the whole stock of this Bank was not subscribed for when the books were originally opened; and that by an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1811, the corporation was required again to open its books for subscription to fill up the unsubscribed stock, amounting to 4240 shares, which it did in November, 1818; and that these shares were paid for in such notes as were then currently circulated in the State; and that although the Banks of the State were then considered specie paying Banks, yet it appears that at the principal branch of the State Bank there was at that time \$99,976.06: 100 in specie, while the notes of that Branch in circulation amounted to the sum of \$1,183,677.

As to the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, on this point of inquiry, your committee report, that the evidence satisfies them that when those institutions first went into operation, by virtue of the act of 1804, the whole capital was paid in specie. That when their capital was enlarged by the new charter granted in the year 1814, the new stock was paid for in the Bank notes of the State and other current notes.

As to the second point of inquiry to which your committee have directed their attention, whether any of the Banks of this State have at any time issued more notes, or contracted larger debts than they were authorised to do by their charters? they report, it does not appear to your committee that either of the Banks of this State have issued more than three

dollars for one of their chartered capital; but that all the Banks have issued more than three for one for every dollar in specie actually paid in for stock.

As to the next inquiry, whether the Banks have paid specie on demand for their notes? your committee report, that during the late war, when the whole Southern States were drained of their specie in consequence of the large expenditure of money at the North, the Banks of North Carolina, together with all the Banks in the United States South of the Potomac, suspended specie payments, as a necessary protection of their specie capital; and that soon after the war, viz. in 1815, 1816, or 1817, the Banks of this State resumed the payment of specie, and from that time did pay specie on demand for their notes until June 1819, when by a joint resolution of the three Banks it was resolved to resist the heavy drafts made upon their funds by brokers; and they declared they would not thenceforward pay specie to brokers or their agents. That since it has been found that brokers compel them to pay specie, the Banks have in general paid brokers their demands, and have as generally refused payment of their notes to citizens of the State, not owing however, as is believed, to any preference which the Banks entertain for Brokers over citizens; but because the former, being capitalists, have it in their power to coerce them; while the latter, rather than endure the law's delay, content themselves with their notes, and forego their claim to specie. That since that period, (June 1819) though, in effect, the Banks of the State have either voluntarily or by compulsion paid all demands against them, which were persisted in, specie, or funds deemed equivalent to specie; yet frequently those demands have not been met promptly; and, in some instances, payments have been made only through the coercion of the law. It is, however, due from your committee to state, as regards the Bank of Cape Fear, that that Bank, since the early part of January last, has promptly paid, in specie or specie funds, all demands upon it; and has been, in letter and in practice, a bona fide specie paying Bank.

As to inquiry, whether the Banks have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorized by their charters, your committee report, no evidence has been brought before them to show that the Bank of Newbern has ever dealt in any article, not literally and strictly comprehended in its charter. That both the Bank of Cape Fear and the State Bank of North Carolina have purchased stock of the Bank of the United States; and the former Bank is now owner of a considerable amount of that stock. That said banks were induced to purchase that stock, first as a ready means of acquiring a fund at all times equal to specie and when, in fact, specie was not attainable; and secondly, because, in consequence of the immense capital of the United States Bank, it was deemed prudent and proper to afford facility in paying of interest, without a profitable investment of their specie funds, would produce heavy losses to those Banks. The stock of the United States, on which regular dividends were received, afforded not only a specie fund, but one yielding a regular profit. Your committee are satisfied, these investments were contrary to charter, but were the result of the situation of the Banks, and the peculiar situation of the country and the times; and from them, much good has resulted to the Banks, and no harm to the country. On this head, it is further shown, that the State Bank of North Carolina purchased cotton to a considerable amount in Georgia. That these purchases were made at a time when the Bank was greatly in need of specie to meet the constant and heavy demands made upon it, and when specie was not attainable; and were made for the purpose of placing funds in New York which would be at all times equal to specie.

On the inquiry, whether the Banks have exacted usurious interest? your committee report, they have evidence, that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have required applicants for accommodation to exchange with them an equal amount of Northern funds for their own notes, when their own notes were 6 per cent. below par; and that the State Bank has taken interest for 92 days on a note payable 88 days after date. There is not any evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has ever taken more than legal interest.

Your Committee further report, they have not had any evidence that the Bank of Newbern has ever bought up, or speculated in its own notes. It has been proved to your committee, that the State Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear have, at different periods, purchased their notes in the Northern markets to some extent. The State Bank to the amount of \$

Bank of Cape Fear to the amount of—that these purchases were made at a discount on their notes, but always at a higher price than others would give for them in the market; and that the Banks did so only for the purpose of appreciating their notes and giving them greater currency.

From the whole investigation, your committee are satisfied that during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, all the Banks in North Carolina, in common with almost all the Banks in the United States, issued their paper to an amount exceeding the limits of prudence. That since their error has become manifest, from a great anxiety to avoid oppressing their debtors, they have not called in their debts to the extent they might have done; but that the effect of that indulgence has been to add greater security to the debts of the institutions, and to avoid much individual ruin and distress.

Your committee are further satisfied that the condition of all the Banks is now much improved, and that the Bank of Cape Fear has already become a bona fide specie paying Bank.

Your committee recommend to the Legislature to pass a law imposing a penalty of per cent. on all the Banks of this State, which may after day of next refuse to pay specie (on demand) for their notes.

EDW. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Clk.

Internal Improvements.—The newly elected Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday last, and closed their business on Saturday.

Measures were taken for recommending the works below Wilmington, and for repairing the Embankment and Jetties; and also for opening the River to Haywood. For which purpose three locks will be immediately erected at Buckhorn Falls Chatham county.

Satisfactory evidence was also procured, as directed by the Legislature, of the sinking of certain Vessels during the Revolutionary War, in the ship channel below Wilmington. In order to prevent the Enemy from destroying the town, which, it is believed was the principal cause of the present obstructions in the navigation of the River. This testimony will be immediately transmitted to our Senators in Congress, and with the means, it is confidently expected, of obtaining an appropriation from that body in favor of these Works. Raleigh Register, 10th inst.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

There is in Congress from Tennessee, a member yeelp David Crockett, who is one of the "lions of the day," and contributes much to the amusement of the fashionable world. In a word, he was bred a Hunter; and though transferred by the voice of his fellow citizens from his cabin in the "wild wood" to a seat in the Federal Capitol, yet does every action even there betray his relationship to Leatherstocking, and justify all the praises that have been so abundantly bestowed upon the graphic powers of our great American novelist.

We understand, that upon his first visit to the Menagerie, (caravan of wild beasts) his attention was so much struck by the appearance of the noble Monarch of the Forest, as to cause him to express a desire for a single combat with the animal. To the keeper's remonstrance, the Tennesseean replied that he could "kill either of the varmints in the room with one cut of his eye;" and, whilst the conversation was pending, a female Panther that had been sick for some time actually breathed her last:—upon which, he exclaimed with much apparent exultation, "Did'nt I tell you how 'twould be, and if it ain't so, I hope I may be d—d!"

At another time, Crockett was asked by an intimate, if he did not think that Dandy Jack did not look like a particular friend to whom he was very much attached? "No!" (was the reply) but if you will put a pair of spectacles on him, he will then be for all the world the exact image of that talking man from Ohio" (John C. Wright,) whom, upon turning around, he was at his elbow. This induced him to continue, "I didn't know the gentleman was so near, but if he or the Monkey wants satisfaction, I will give it to either, for I put them both on a footing."

From an English Paper.

Remarkable Occurrence.—About midday on Saturday week, as William Robinson, the manager of the glass works, at Messrs. Wilkinson's factory, near Chorley, was about to fit on a gas cock in one of the apartments, he was suddenly struck down by the powerful effluvia emitted from the pipe, and died almost immediately. The deceased was perfectly well in health a few minutes before.

EUROPEAN STATES.
The following particulars are gathered from a letter published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, written by an American in London, who has travelled in France, Switzerland, Prussia, &c.

France is advancing in the career of national prosperity, under a liberal ministry, who have triumphed over the jesuits and ultra-royalists, in spite of the prejudices of the king. France is indebted to Napoleon for her dockyards and arsenals, public schools, improvement of roads, protection of national industry, and the code of laws that bears his name. She is far below England in some of the comforts of life, in agriculture, in the construction and application of machinery, &c. but is daily improving. A great number of English families reside in France, to avoid the heavy taxes and increasing expenses of living in England. There is a strong national feeling against the English, and the Americans are treated with more courtesy in France than the English.

Prussia is a military government, and the king receives 50 millions of dollars a year from 12 millions of people, and supports an army of 300,000 men. The taxes are heavy. The Grand Duke of Baden, who rules over about a million of souls, taxes them heavily to support a standing army of near 20,000 men, for idle show. The Austrian government and people are poor. The finances of the continental powers, France excepted, are not in a satisfactory condition; government and people are generally poor.

Switzerland is a republic in name, but the aristocracy rule all the principal Cantons; the people have little or no voice. Switzerland has 30,000 soldiers in the service of foreign governments; the object is to provide for the sons of the aristocratic families, who being poor, and disdaining to work, hire themselves out as officers in the Swiss regiments. The men leave Switzerland contented citizens, and return demoralized soldiers. As a nation, Switzerland is weak; but the taxes are not heavy, and the people are honest, poor, and contented. The goat-herds and peasants are simple in their manners, industrious in their habits, with limited knowledge and few wants.

Roman Catholic Convention in Fayetteville.

Bishop England, of Charleston, has given notice, that a Convention of the Roman Catholics of North Carolina will be held in this town on Sunday the 15th day of March next. Lay Delegates from the Congregations of Fayetteville, Newbern, Washington, Wilmington, Salisbury, and Charlotte, will be entitled to seats—from the three first mentioned Congregations, each two Delegates; from the others, each one. We have not heard what number of the Clergy will be present, but no doubt the Rt. Revd. Bishop himself will be.

The Bishop also gives notice, that on Tuesday the 17th of March, (being the Festival of St. Patrick,) the dedication of the Church erected in this town, will take place. The Catholics are indebted for this Church, and the lot on which it stands, entirely to the liberality of our townsman John Kelly, Esq. It is now completed, and only awaits the dedication, to be used for the purpose for which it is designed. It is a convenient building, finished in such a style of neatness and taste as to do credit to all engaged about it.

Fayetteville Observer.

More Disgraceful Proceedings.

In the town of Readfield, in the state of Maine, Gen. Jackson has been murdered in effigy! An image was dressed up to represent an officer, and called Gen. Jackson. Sixteen men, in the presence of the principal municipal officers of the town, were drawn up with loaded muskets, and the image placed at the distance of four rods from them. At the word of command all fired, but not a single ball took effect. Enraged at their disappointment, one man sprung forward with a handspike, knocked down the General, and drove the handspike through his body. This was all done in defence of religion and social order!

The sixteen shots missing their object, puts in mind of what a celebrated Indian Chief remarked of Gen. Washington—who said he had the same number of shots at Washington, but could not hit him; and he had come to the conclusion that he could not be

killed with a bullet. The savage, however, was outdone by the above sixteen gentlemen, who finding their bullets to have no effect, valorously beat down the image with a war club.

Connecticut paper.

Liberia Coffee.—It is stated, that about six thousand pounds Liberia coffee, shipped by Lott Cary, are offered for sale in this city. It was gathered from the native shrub of the country, which grows wild in vast extent, and will furnish an unlimited supply, with no other labor than gathering it.

Sandwich Islands.—The frigate Guerrier will convey to the Sandwich Islands a communication from the American government to the king and chiefs, under the great seal of the nation, in which the missionaries and their work are commended; and the king and chiefs are encouraged to enact laws and enforce them on their visitors, and requested to report any misdemeanor on the part of American ship masters and seamen.—The president sends to the king and chiefs a pair of globes, map of the world, inkstand, and other articles.

Webster's Dictionary.—The New York Journal of Commerce says the edition of this great work was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at \$20, the subscription price, amount to 50,000 dollars.

We have been obligingly furnished, by the Hon. Messrs. Branch, Carson, and Conner, with various public documents, emanating from Congress; which are valuable, as exhibiting the operations of the government, &c. Among these documents, is a statement of the net amount of postage accruing at each post-office in the United States during the last year; the following is a recapitulation:

New York	\$352,875 90
Maine	26,327 64
New Hampshire	14,532 76
Vermont	14,672 05
Massachusetts	101,853 53
Rhode Island	14,978 82
Connecticut	32,846 45
New Jersey	17,511 65
Pennsylvania	137,729 89
Delaware	4,922 29
Maryland	61,022 71
Ohio	36,370 55
Michigan Territory	2,385 16
District of Columbia	11,681 50
Canada and Kingston Mills	6,122 03
Virginia	73,406 74
North Carolina	28,229 77
South Carolina	45,148 09
Georgia	44,005 91
Kentucky	26,792 95
Tennessee	21,945 53
Alabama	18,406 11
Mississippi	10,461 25
Louisiana	28,892 60
Indiana	7,905 00
Illinois	3,099 94
Missouri	5,551 52
Arkansas Territory	1,194 56
Florida Territory	3,802 78
Total.	\$1,058,204 54

The following is the net amount of postage accruing at the principal post offices in this state during that period:

Edenton	\$906 46
Fayetteville	2,147 81
Newbern	1,601 54
Raleigh	2,185 34
Washington	893 82
Wilmington	2,993 03
Salisbury	563 38

New Post Offices.—The following Post Offices were established in this State during last month:

Currituck C. H.	Currituck county.
Poplar Branch,	Currituck do
Coenjork,	Currituck do
Mount Gould,	Bertie do
Clapp's,	Guilford do
Whitley's,	Johnston do
Goshen,	Iredell do
Conventnea,	Johnston do
Frost's Iron Works,	Stokes do
Thomas' Ferry,	Iredell do

And the Post Office at Shiloh, Camden county, discontinued.

Englishmen in a harem!—An English paper relates that two young Englishmen, of noble families, by some means or other, lately got into a Turkish harem among the women, where they were discovered, and forced to swallow poison, or submit to a certain operation. One swallowed the deadly contents of a cup, and dropped down dead; the other underwent the operation, and in addition, the Turks slit his nose and cut off his ears. When the accounts left Turkey his death was hourly expected.

Transylvania University.—This University is said to be in a very prosperous state under President Woods. It has 70 scholars in the College and 40 in the preparatory School; in all 110.

The Correspondence.—It is stated that since the forty pages billet dated from Mr. Adams has been received respecting the treasonable federal plot which he informed against to Mr. Jefferson another letter has been addressed to Mr. Adams, demanding of him to give up the names of the persons whom he accused. The public curiosity is on the tip-toe respecting this interesting affair. The republicans having no part nor lot in this matter—this family quarrel—will stand by and see fair play between the high combatting parties. [Boston Statesman.]

Kentucky Stock.—Mr. Renfro, of Cumberland Gap, has kindly communicated to us the following estimate of the Stock which passed the Turnpike Gate last year, 1828:

Horses for market,	3412	\$307,080
Mules,	3328	225,970
Hogs,	97455	584,730
Sheep,	2141	4,282
Stall-fed beef cattle,	1825	45,750

Probable value. \$1,175,302
Kentucky Reporter.

The Homer, N. Y. Observer states that a journeyman shoemaker in that village made nine pairs of first rate women's calf skin shoes in 11 hours and 30 minutes.

Blasphemy.—A man was sentenced to pay \$26 and costs, in a prosecution for blasphemy, in Pennsylvania.

Virginia University.—The Richmond Compiler, of the 11th inst. says: "We are sorry to understand, that another young student of the University (Mr. Hunter) has died; and that one or two others are taken sick; that in consequence of these events, most of the students have left the University for a few days, and the lectures are suspended. Due notice is said, will be given, as soon as the health of the University is restored. It is believed, that it will be opened again on the first of March."

Deaths in the U. S. Army.—Of the deaths in the U. S. Army the last year, one fifth were caused by the use of ardent spirits, and yet Congress refuses to take any measures, on the suggestion of Mr. Sprague of Maine, to prevent strong drink being given to the soldiers except as medicine.

American Tract Society.—The Rev. Mr. Hallcock, the Secretary of this Society, recently presented its claims to a number of individuals, in Albany and Utica, N. Y. In the former place a subscription of \$1,300 was made; in the latter, of \$500. About \$2000 was given as a donation to aid the Society in furnishing Tracts for the great Valley of the Mississippi.

The Cow belonging to Oliver Shed of Weston, which is of native stock, that obtained the first premium at Concord the last season, and the season before the first at Brighton, has produced since May last, three hundred and twenty three pounds of butter.

Boston Gaz.

A new Article for the Ladies.—Messrs Jarvis & Co., 182 Broadway, have for sale, a new thing for the heads of the Ladies, invented by a Mr. Marston. It is a pretty little roller, with an elastic spring, whereby curls may be put up with neatness and expedition. We have taken the opinion of some ladies of taste, who pronounce the article a good thing, and a desideratum for the toilette. Not wearing curls ourselves, we cannot speak from our own experience.

N. Y. Courier.

Indiana.—The increase of population in the state of Indiana, during the last year, is estimated at one hundred thousand persons.

Hillsborough, Ohio.—On the first Sabbath in November, thirty-eight persons were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough, on the profession of their faith in Christ—and about forty more were asking what they must do to inherit eternal life.

Purification from sin by Squeezing.—Multitudes of Pilgrims annually visit Mallebar Point, near Bombay, for the sole purpose of squeezing themselves through a narrow cleft in the rock, apparently not wide enough to receive the body of a child, as a sure way of squeezing out their sins.

Graham's Journal.

A Country Dance.—I saw on the evening of the 1st Jan. 1829, in my neighbourhood, in Tyler County, Va the father, the grand father, and the great grand father; the daughter, the mother and the grand mother; the mother, and daughter, and grand mother; the son, the grand son, and the great grand son, all in a dance on the same floor at the same time.

Whiting Gazette.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I wish you would publish the Bank Bill which was rejected in the Commons, at the recent session of the Legislature, by the casting vote of the Speaker, and lost in the Senate by one vote. I am the more desirous you should do so, as I am certain many mistaken notions prevail as to the real provisions of said bill, which is at this time the subject of much talk. Many persons have taken up the idea, that the bill went to dissolve all debts either owing to or from the Banks; and certain persons are very busy in propagating this idea. These erroneous views I wish to correct. I have taken much pains to learn the correct history of this bank discussion, and state the following as the result of my inquiries:

At an early day in the session, a committee was raised, on motion of Mr. Potter, of Granville, to investigate the conduct of the Banks: this committee was clothed with power to send for persons and papers. After several weeks of laborious investigation, the committee got through with their business, and set about making out a report. But it was soon found that two parties existed among the members of the committee;—those who wished to present the banks in the worst possible light, and those who wished to palliate their conduct. Of course they could not agree on a single report;—consequently each party made its own report; one criminalizing the banks, in the darkest colors; the other palliating every offence and act of those institutions. Some days after the reports were made, Mr. Potter brought in a long bill, which he proposed to substitute for the resolution attached to the report he had made. This bill, among other things, proposed to confiscate all the effects of the banks, and out of them to create a new bank; it proposed giving the commissioners of confiscation power to imprison any person connected with the bank, who might refuse to surrender up any effects in their hands; and it made no provision against the forfeiture of all debts to and from the banks on the abrogation of the charter. It was on this bill that Mr. Gaston made his two long speeches; as did several others, who spoke on that side of the subject. After the debate had made considerable progress, Mr. Alexander offered an amendment to Mr. Potter's bill, which was in substance, as far as it went, similar to the bill finally voted on, and lost as above stated. On this amendment, part of the discussion took place; but the friends of the banks, uniting with the friends of Mr. Potter's project, succeeded in rejecting it. Whereupon, Messrs. Fisher, Alexander, Bynum, and several others, rose and said they would vote for the original bill on its first reading; but, unless amended, they should go against it finally: the bill was then carried by twelve votes. Mr. Potter and those who were for absolute confiscation, now saw that nothing could be done against the Banks unless they agreed to milder measures; accordingly, in a spirit of conciliation, they agreed to unite with those who were disposed to bring the banks to an account, but were determined to use moderate means in effecting their object. After consultation, the bill which I request you to publish, was drawn, and offered as a substitute for Mr. Potter's. This last was the bill which passed its second reading, but which on its third reading, was rejected by the casting vote of the speaker.

In looking at the provisions of this bill, it will be found very different from what many imagine. It expressly provides against the abrogation of the debts, either owing to or from the banks; and vests all the effects of the banks, on the forfeiture of charter, in the state, to be disposed of for the benefit of those concerned. The bill provides, in the case of the State Bank, that its concerns should be wound up slowly, having due regard to the rights of the stockholders and creditors, and the safety of the debtors. But the bill will speak for itself; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to it, in order that they may have a correct view of the subject.

JUSTICE.

The following is a copy of the bill which "Justice" requests us to publish:

A BILL directing a prosecution against the State Bank, and regulating the proceedings therein, and to restore and preserve the character of the circulating medium.

Whereas it appears to the Legislature that the several Banks of this State have violated their charters, and that the State Bank has been guilty of frequent and manifest abuses of the fundamental articles of its charter, inasmuch that it is deemed the imperative duty of this Legislature to cause a judicial investigation to be commenced against it: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to institute a judicial enquiry into the

conduct of the said State Bank; and that he prosecute such enquiry by information in the nature of a writ of quo warranto or other legal process; and to prevent unnecessary delay or obstruction to such investigation,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Court of North Carolina does and shall possess jurisdiction of all cases of abuse of trust and violations of charter by corporations or the individual members thereof; and shall be authorized to proceed against the same by presentment, indictment, scire facias, quo warranto, or such writ or process as the case may require, returnable at such time as the court may prescribe, the same being conformable to the principles and usage of the law; and for that purpose shall be authorized to summon juries from any of the counties within the State; and require the attendance of witnesses; and the attendance and services of officers of the law, under rules analogous to those which apply to other suits and proceedings in law and equity; and with a view to the speedy decision of the particular investigation herein directed, the Judges of the Supreme Court aforesaid are hereby authorized and directed, to hold an extra session of said court, to commence on the first Monday of February next, and continue in session from day to day until the said investigation be terminated.

Be it further enacted, That upon a judgment or decree of forfeiture of the franchises of any corporation being had, or that the same is dissolved, it is hereby declared that such dissolution shall not work an extinguishment either of the debts due to or from such corporation; but all the property, real and personal, of such corporation, and all the debts due to the same, shall and are hereby declared to be vested in the State, to be disposed of for the benefit of the parties concerned in the manner hereinafter provided; and commissioners, who shall forthwith take into their possession all the property and effects of every description whatever of such corporation, and proceed to wind up the affairs thereof, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the court, always having due regard to the rights of the stockholders, the claims of the creditors, and the condition of the debtors; and in the mean time, to prevent injury, which might otherwise accrue to persons holding the notes of the State Bank aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized and requested, as soon as this act shall be ratified, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the causes of this prosecution, declaring the solvency of the State Bank aforesaid, and pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of its notes.

Be it further enacted, That the commissioners, appointed in pursuance of this act, before entering on their duties, shall under the direction of the court, execute a bond or bonds, with good and sufficient security, payable to the Governor for the time being and his successors in office, in such sum as the court may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duty; and it shall be in the power of the court, at any time, to remove such commissioners, or either of them, from office, and appoint others under like condition, in their stead, or at any time to require a renewal of their bonds; and when said commissioners shall have finished their duties, they shall make out and deliver to the court, a detailed statement in writing of their proceedings, and shall swear to the truth of the same; and for their services in this behalf, they shall, from time to time, receive such compensation as the Court may allow.

Be it further enacted, That if any officer, stockholder or agent of any corporation, against which a decree of forfeiture or dissolution may hereafter be had, shall fail or refuse to deliver or surrender to the commissioners appointed for that purpose, all the property, debts and effects of said corporation, in his or their hands, the Court, on the fact being made known to it shall cause the person, or persons, so offending, to be brought before it, and punish him or them in like manner as for a contempt of court.

And be it further enacted, That every assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, by any corporation, or officer, or agent thereof, of any property, debt or evidence of debt belonging to such corporation, made with a

view to evade the operation of the law, or for other fraudulent purpose, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, utterly null and void; and the parties to such assignment, transfer, or other conveyance aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Buenos Ayres.—Another Revolution has taken place in Buenos Ayres: Col. Dorrego, who has for some time past been Governor, has been driven out of the city, together with his adherents, and such troops as remained, faithful to him; and Gen. Lavalle, commander of the army in the recent war with Brazil, who, since the peace with that government, retired home, has assumed the reins of government. Lavalle left Admiral Brown, who some time since cut such a figure as commander of the Buenos Ayres navy, as Governor of the city, and pursued Dorrego into the interior, and it is said, completely vanquished him, and dispersed his forces: Dorrego himself fled; and, some of the reports say, is collecting another force, to attempt a reinstatement of the legitimate authorities. But which party will eventually succeed; or which it is for the interest of the people should remain the dominant faction, we are unable to determine. Our confidence in the capacity of the South Americans for self government, is, of late, a good deal shaken.

We are gratified to learn, that the Hon. Judge Johnson has reached Washington, and taken his seat in the Supreme Court. He has recovered from the injury he received by the upsetting of the Stage near Greensborough, in this state.

The last Washington papers contain the correspondence between President Adams, and a number of distinguished Federalists of New England, whom Mr. Adams charged, in 1808, with plotting a secession of the Union. These gentlemen repel the charge, in a long and forcible appeal to the people of the United States. It appears to us that Mr. Adams has totally failed to sustain his charge; and that these "distinguished federalists," headed by H. G. Otis, have completely *Jonathan Russell'd* him.

The National Journal says Mr. Wirt never had any thing like *apoplexy*: it was the *dyspepsia* that rendered him ill. We can't see the mighty difference between a man's being sick in the head or the stomach, so that he is rendered unfit for service; so far as the nation is concerned—that is, the public business unattended to.

Gen. Jackson's arrival in Washington City, took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. early in the morning. He entered the city in advance of his family, in Mr. Senator Eaton's carriage. His arrival was so unexpectedly early, that many of the citizens who intended to escort him, were taken unawares. He was met, says the Telegraph, near the western market, by the Central Committee on horseback, and escorted by them to his lodgings at Gadsby's. The national salute, intended to announce his arrival, was suspended until the comparison of the electoral vote, then in progress, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, was concluded, and those two events were proclaimed by the artillery stationed on the mall, which was responded to by a salute from the Navy Yard.

Another big Turnip.—It is stated in the Jackson, Tennessee, Gazette, of the 24th ult. that a patch of turnips on the farm of Dr. Fenner, 6 miles from that town, one grew this season which weighed between 14 and 15 pounds; and measured three feet in circumference!! The Editor says the mammoth vegetable is planted in his garden, for seed.

Wish he would send us some, when it ripens: we want to propagate the breed in North Carolina. **Query:** Is it not in the that District of Tennessee, where, we are told, such is the richness and strength of the soil, that in one night full-sized ten-penny nails will sprout upon a rusty rod of iron?—Perhaps the Jackson Gazette can inform us. (?)

Printer to Congress.—Gen. Duff Green, the able and indefatigable Editor of the United States Telegraph, has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives, for the ensuing two years. The vote stood:

Duff Green,	107
Gales & Seaton,	96
Scattering,	6

The situation is lucrative, worth at least 20,000 dollars annually, *clear money*: Gales & Seaton have had it eight years, and ought, in that time, to have cleared 150,000 dollars; and as they have executed their printing in a workmanlike and faithful manner, we hope they have laid by a snug competence;—it is their own fault, if they have not.

Thomas B. Reed, (who was formerly in the Senate) has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, for six years from the third of March next, in the place of Thomas H. Williams, whose term of service will then expire, and who declined a re-election.

THE BANKS.

In pursuance of our determination to afford our readers what light we can on the all absorbing question of the Banks, we this week give the report of the majority of the committee, raised in the last Legislature on the subject. It will be seen by this report, that the committee cannot clear up the reprehensible practices of the Banks, although they have made a labored effort to do so. The committee's aim was to put the best face on these illegal transactions, that the facts elicited during the investigation would admit of; yet those monied concerns stand convicted by the showing of their own friends; and the committee are driven to the alternative of asking for mercy at the hands of the Legislature.

We have heard it asserted by some, who seem to view the pecuniary distresses of the people with cold indifference, and who would discourage all efforts to relieve them, that the present excitement in relation to the banks has been artfully gotten up by an interested few, who improvidently went in debt to the banks, and now wish to extricate themselves in the best way they can. What may be the views of a noisy few thus situated, we will not pretend to say; but that such persons are the *sole cause* of the present complaint against the banks, we know is not the fact. And we are half sustained in this declaration by Mr. Gaston himself—the mighty champion of the banks—the great luminary of the East, within the circle of whose shadow many *lesser lights* revolve: for in his speech he candidly admits "it is possible, that by rash and violent measures, [the banks] may compel a too rapid reduction of the circulating medium, and a too severe pressure upon the debtors,—[which may] increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Now this is just what the people complain of: the bank unfeelingly requires its debtors, at a time when there is an unexampled scarcity of money, to pay the tenth of their debts every ninety days, which is beyond their ability to do. A persistence in this course by the bank, most assuredly will do, what Mr. Gaston admits is within the range of possibility—viz: "increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Were the bank debtors the only sufferers, we should not hear such general complaint; for they, together with their securities, compose but a small proportion of the great body of the people. But the fact is, those who owe the banks, generally have others indebted to them: so that when the bank presses its debtors, they have to press their debtors; and these last in turn press others; so that the press goes round from one to another, until, in the end, the poor, hard-working man finally suffers the heaviest calamity. He has no negroes, nor large tracts of land, to dispose of, to satisfy the pressing demands of his creditors; but his few horses and cattle, and his little stock of household furniture, are swept from him by the sheriff or constable, and his wife and children are turned out of doors, and thrown upon the cold charity of the world. This is not a high wrought picture of the actual state of things among us; its reality might be witnessed every week in the state. And the harsh measures of the banks, in rapidly collecting their debts, and making few and small discounts, indirectly cause this distress in the land.

Snow.—Snow, to the depth of 8 to 10 inches, fell in South Carolina, at Camden, Columbia, Georgetown, &c. week before last. The Camden Journal says this snow storm brought large numbers of wild pigeons with it: they were more numerous after the snow, than for many years. There has, for some days past, been some very cold weather in this part of the country; and on Friday last, there were a few flakes of snow seen flying in the atmosphere; during that and a few subsequent days, it was bitter cold.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

Sir: I observed in your paper of this morning, a communication signed John Brandon, under the head of Lythotomy; in which he, J. Brandon, has been pleased to say to your readers, that after suffering more than death for several years, with stone in the bladder, he applied to the most eminent Surgeons in this section of the country for relief: some of whom said it was inflammation, others a glandular affection, and incurable—inducing the belief that we were ignorant of his case; which is not the fact: on the contrary, I sounded him in May, 1827, detected stone immediately on the introduction of the instrument, and urged upon him the necessity of an operation, as the only means of relief. Yours,

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Monday, 16th Feb. 1829.

Mr. Rush has so far recovered from his late severe illness, as to be able to resume his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He transacted business at the Department yesterday. *Nat. Jour.* 10th inst.

Mammoth.—It is stated that six different species of mammoth or mastodon, are ascertained to have existed, by the different structures of the bones and teeth. One peculiar to the North, and two to South America, two to Europe, and one common to Europe and South America.

"A friend to the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom," shall be published as soon as we can find a little more space.

The ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice-President, of the United States, took place on Wednesday 11th inst. by the Senate, in the Hall of the House of Representatives; when it was solemnly proclaimed that Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is elected President of the United States, for four years, from the 4th of March next; and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice President for the same period. So soon as the result was announced, some persons in the gallery commenced *clapping*, but they were promptly removed by order of the Speaker.

The New-York Evening Post states that Col. Pickens, whose death is announced, had been for nearly or quite a year engaged in writing a work of deep interest to the people of this country, the life of Hamilton, for which he was eminently qualified by his personal intimacy with that illustrious man during the most important and interesting periods of his political history.

Inconsiderate Legislation.—The New York American, states that Governor Van Buren returned a day or two since to the Assembly a bill, which had passed both Houses, with his objections to its becoming a law. On the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? There were only three affirmatives! So much for hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

Governor Van Buren has sent a second message to the N. York Legislature, accompanied by a plan suggested by a Mr. Forman, respecting the regulation and security of Banks. It proposes amongst other things that a board of Commissioners be appointed by the State or Banks, or by both jointly, whose duty it shall be to inspect the concerns of the Banks, and see that they keep within the prescribed regulations.

Mexico.—A friend informs us that the election of Pedraza was to be contested before the Congress, and that legal and regular measures were taken for it when the revolt broke out. Guerrero lost his election by a single vote; and it was alleged that the States of Vera Cruz and Yucatan had been misrepresented through the illegal proceedings of Pedraza and his friends. Remonstrances had already been sent up by the people, who complained that in some instances troops had been so disposed as to exercise an improper influence on the elections. Santana is said to have acted on his own responsibility, and on his own impulse, in flying to arms. Guerrero, for his part, has acted openly in this unhappy struggle, and we hope neither approved nor abetted the unjustifiable measures that were taken. Still a stigma will affix itself to his party, unless he distinctly disavows and condemns them. The question should have been settled in a constitutional manner.

From Vera Cruz.—We received yesterday, a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 16th ult. The most important news is the reorganization of the Mexican government, after the recent sudden revolution, and the apparent success of the revolutionists as far as they have gone.

The Vera Cruz *Noticiero* of the 15th ult. states, under a *viva la patria*, that Guerrero has been declared President of Mexico by the Sovereign Congress of the Union, and C. A. Bustamante, named Vice President. It appears, also, that Santa Ana has been elevated to the office of Secretary of War. The refractory states that held out against the party which supported Guerrero are now falling into his ranks. The state of the country is becoming tranquil and more orderly. *New York Enquirer*, 5th inst.

Public Lands.—A joint resolution had passed the House of Representatives of Indiana, by a vote of about 32 to 21, asserting the right of sovereignty of the State, over the soil within its limits. The position, which it appears will be assumed by Indiana and Illinois, in relation to that part of the national domain which lies within their respective limits, cannot fail to excite a deep interest in the public mind. However unfounded the claim set up may appear, at first view, we are inclined to the opinion that it will be strengthened by public discussion, and that it will ultimately be sustained. *Lon. Advertiser*.

Courage without discretion is like fancy without judgement,—all sail and no ballast.

Judge Taylor.—The Spectator corrects an error into which we were led, in our notice of the death of the late Chief Justice Taylor. We were under the impression that the Judge studied Law in this State. The Spectator says, he prosecuted his studies at Williamsburg, in Virginia, under the late Chancellor Wythe and commenced the practice of the Law in this State, in 1790.

Whilst on this subject we will add a remark which with more propriety should have been incorporated in our Obituary notice of Judge Taylor, but which was overlooked in the haste of its composition.

It was impossible by any addition, to embellish the style of the Chief Justice, or to subtract a word without risking the destruction of a charm. It permitted no substitution of terms. It had that "curiosa felicitas" of expression, that one was led to the belief, that in the preparation of his Law Opinions and other compositions, his whole labor and time had been exhausted in the selection of words. *Raleigh Register*.

The Police of London consists of 487 constables, 468 watchmen, 68 patrolers and 34 beaules. The expense, exclusive of constables, is nearly 180,000 dollars per annum.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult. by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Galbreath Chambers to Miss Nancy Glascock. Also, on the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. William O. Chaffin to Miss Temperance Hendricks. Also, on the 15th inst. by E. Brock, Esq. Mr. Samuel Hughes to Mrs. Edith Brickhouse.

In Mecklenburg county, 28th ult. by Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. Alexander Graham of Charlotte, to Miss Catherine Taylor.

In Lincoln county, on the 15th inst. by John T. Smith, Esq. Mr. James Fleming to Miss Nancy Ann Fruit.

In Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, on the 27th ult. Mr. Jonathan Downs to Miss Teresa Rea, daughter of Mr. James Rea. Also, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John W. Wilson, Mr. Harris Houston to Miss Clarinda Bair, daughter of Mr. Samuel Blair.

DIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Henry Altemong, in the 42d year of his age.

Died at New Haven, Conn. Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College, and one of the most learned and distinguished physicians and surgeons in the United States. On the morning of the 5th inst. at his residence in Mecklenburg county, Capt. Samuel Johnston, aged 46 years. The son of genius may mingle with the dead, and create but a sensation of regret that his efforts have been lost to the world; the child of fame may slumber in the dust, and awaken only feelings of admiration and respect; but it is the modest and unassuming individual in private life, whose fate commands our warmest sympathy and sincerest sorrow. It is there that we can appreciate his worth, his benevolence, and humanity; can attach ourselves purely by the ties of friendship and service, and feel the value of those endearing services, dictated by genuine disinterestedness. When in the prime of life, we behold a fellow mortal cut off by the unalterable decree of destiny, we cannot but be deeply sensible of the uncertainty of existence, and the frailty of our nature. Such alas! were the feelings of many who attended the funeral of Samuel Johnston, a man of great worth in our neighborhood. Although it were vain to attempt eulogium where so much is due, yet friendship may mingle a tribute to his many virtues. He was a man of the most unassuming manners, so much so, that few were acquainted with the resources of his imagination; to the superficial observer, little was discernable; but to his acquaintances and neighbors, in the various pursuits of a domestic life, were a mind developed with knowledge, and a heart overflowing with benevolence. In all the tender and sacred relations of a brother, a husband, a father, a neighbor and a friend, his love will be affectionately, deeply and long deplored; for in each of those relations, he eminently evinced all those virtues of the heart which give dignity and worth to the name of man. However, his friends, confidently indulge the hope that he has been received into that abode where the "weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling." *E. W. M.*

In the town of Charlotte, on the 13th inst. Capt. Robert Sloan, Capt. Sloan was in the prime of life, and bid fair to be a useful citizen to the county of which he was a native. He died in the full confidence of a happy immortality beyond the grave. [Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 21st.—Cotton [in weed] 12 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, February 11th.—Cotton 8 to 8.30, bacon 5 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 15 to 20, corn 34 to 35, flaxseed 90, flour 6.50 to 7.00, lard 75, molasses 40, sugar 10 to 12, salt 80 to 90, tallow 8, wheat 1.33, whiskey 25 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1 1/2 a 2 ditto.

Charlotte, Feb. 9th.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 94, whiskey 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 7, hams 94 best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 45 to 50, corn 46 a 48, coffee 13 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Camden, Feb. 14.—Cotton 7.50 to 8 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 for that made at Camden mills, wheat 51, corn 37 1/2 to 40, oats 30, salt 87 1/2.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Flour 58 to 10.00, cotton 8 1/2 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25 1/2, bacon 7 to 11.

Richmond, Virg. Feb. 13.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, flour 7.75 to 8, wheat 1.45 to 1.50, corn 45 a 47 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 30 to 37, old peach do 90 a 1, whiskey 27 to 28, leaf tobacco 24 to 9, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

Petersburg, Virg. Feb. 13.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2, flour 8.50 to 9, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, salt 51, tobacco 23 to 8.00, wheat

1.60, whiskey 36 to 38; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 3—Darien 5, Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 6 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, best 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87 1/2, North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount.

Georgia Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount.

Newbern, Feb. 14.—Cotton 8 a 8 1/2, flour 7.50 to 8 1/2, wheat 51, bacon 5 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Feb. 11.—Cotton 8 to 8.50, corn 40 to 45, beewax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 70 to 75, whiskey 30 to 35, apple brandy 35 to 37, flour 8.50 to 9, leaf tobacco 4 to 4.25.

New-York, Jan. 30th.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11 1/2, flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1 7/8, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beewax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Cotton 12 to 13, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.25 to 9.50, corn 60 to 64, cheese 3 to 5, apple brandy 37, tallow 8.

Nashville, Ten. Jan. 31.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 6.50, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6, N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 13.—Bacon 7 to 8, cotton 7 to 8, butter 12 to 14, flour 5.50 to 6, corn 25 to 30, peach brandy 62 to 75, apple do. 25 to 30, whiskey 25 to 28.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 25 cents, flaxseed 57 to 40, flour 5.50 to 5.75, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a year or two occupied, to Mr. Thomas Allison's building, in the room recently occupied by E. Dickson, as a Shoemaker's Shop, on Main street, south side, a few doors from the Court House, and immediately opposite Mr. Edward Green and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Stores, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the newest fashions, on the shortest notice, and lower than has been done in the place for several years.

Having made arrangements for receiving periodically, from Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, the latest fashions in those cities, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing Gentlemen in full dress, showing the colors of the cloth worn, &c., he feels confident of being able to accommodate gentlemen with fancy Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, that will be as fashionably cut, and as well made, as can be done in the place.

Orders for every description of Tailoring, which may be sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to directions, and within the shortest possible time. *Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1829.* 4158

To the Public.

WE the undersigned having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness; and having heard a report in circulation, calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. Margaret Sloan, wife of said deceased; feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging has not only been derived from a constant attendance on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a *Post Mortem* examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz: a violent cold which seized upon his lungs, and a liver much diseased. We are of opinion that his liver was the primary seat of disease; that it had been probably affected for years; that in consequence of the deranged state of that organ, the spleen and the whole thoracic viscera had become very much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease, guided by an over-ruling Providence.

Certified, by D. R. DUNLAP, P. C. CALDWELL, S. M. CALDWELL, THOMAS HARRIS.

Estate of Nath'l. Gordon.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Nathaniel Gordon, dec'd, of Wilkes county, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of officers for collection. 357 S. F. PATTERSON, Executor. SARAH H. GORDON, Extra.

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately. THOMAS CRAIG, NATHAN CORNELL, } Ex'rs. May 20th, 1829. 3m67

Aaron Sherill's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January sessions, 1829, of Lincoln county court, as Executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Sherill, late of said county dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated according to law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. 357 ANTHONY LONG, Ex'r.

Strayed.

 A BAY Mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high. Enquire at this office, where all reasonable expenses will be paid. *Salisbury, Feb. 20th, 1829.* 53

A SALE OF VALUABLE
Green River Lands.

STATE of North Carolina, Supreme Court,
December term, 1828; Keannah Pickett
and others, vs. Susanah Johns and others. By
virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made
in said cause, on Monday, the 16th day of March
next, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, to
the highest bidder, that valuable tract of Land
and Plantation, lying in Rutherford county on
both sides of Green River, where the Road to
Mills's Gap crosses the said River, now in oc-
cupancy of James McKinney. The tract contains,
it is supposed, about 1000 acres; of which, a
large proportion is dry swamp, of a quality ex-
celled by none on the River. On the tract are
good orchards of fruit; and adjoining it, is a
most excellent range for stock. It is advan-
tageously situated for a Tavern, and has been
valued at from 6000 to \$8000.

Terms of sale: purchase money to be paid in
three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months,
with interest from the day of sale; and to be
secured by bonds, payable to me, with approved
securities; no title will be made till the pay-
ment of the purchase money, and then only un-
der the direction of the Court.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1829. 5155

A certain Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain rem-
edy for those who are unfortunately addic-
ted to that most wretched of all vices, the too
free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the
prescription will prove its efficacy: letters ad-
dressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing
two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a
remittance of the medicine and directions.

Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3mt57
N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the
unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an
insertion.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.
RESPECTFULLY informs his
acquaintances and the pub-
lic, that, having purchased Mr.
Eben. Dickson's Boot and Shoe
establishment in the town of Salisbury, he
employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop,
he is prepared to execute all orders for making
BOOTS and SHOES,
of every description, on short notice, and for rea-
sonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the
most superior Northern Leather, and to employ
from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will
enable him to make the most elegant kinds of
Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and
of the very best materials. He also keeps an
assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on
hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the
accommodation of those who may wish to be
supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will
allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe
in trusting. 13155

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire
satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes
thereby to secure their continued confidence
and patronage. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1828.

Removal.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. respectfully
informs his customers and the
public, that he has removed his Boot and Shoe
establishment to the building immediately be-
tween Mr. George Brown's store and the Post
Office, and but a few steps from the Court-
House; where he intends to carry on the busi-
ness very extensively. His new shop is as con-
venient as any stand in town; where

It will please him to accommodate those who wish to buy;
and delight him to wait on those who only want to try. 155
Salisbury, Feb. 3d, 1829.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Rebecca Bird,
has left my bed and board, from a cause
which precludes the possibility of a return, I
therefore forewarn all persons from trading with
or crediting her on my account, as I will not be
responsible for any debts which she may con-
tract. -Feb. 1829. 3156 WM. C. BIRD.

State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept.
term 1828: Margaret Conway vs. John
Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by
Court that publication be made for three months
in the Raleigh Register, and Western Caroli-
nian, that the defendant appear at next court
and plead on the 4th Monday of March next.
Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, Ck. 3mt56
By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.

State of North Carolina, Iredell county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828.
Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Pe-
tition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not
an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, or-
dered by the court that notice be given by pub-
lication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in
the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury,
for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah
appear before the judge at our next court to be
held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house
in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th
Monday of March next, and answer the said
petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and
judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.
3mt58 Tests: JAS. CAMPBELL, Ck.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828:
Catherine Rhyne vs. Michael Rhyne: Pe-
tition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a
subpoena and alias have been issued against the
defendant in this case, and which were returned
by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said
defendant was not found; and proclamation
having been made publicly at the court-house
door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the
defendant to appear and answer as commanded
by the said subpoena, and he having failed:
It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be
given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and
Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the
next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln
county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th
Monday after the 4th Monday of March
next, then and there to answer or demur to
said petition, otherwise it will be taken, pro-
confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness
Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lin-
colnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D.
1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence
of the United States. 3mt57
LAWSON HENDERSON.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni
exposu, for sale at this office.

Eagle Hotel,
WAYNESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he
has opened a House of Entertainment, two hun-
dred yards east of the Court House, (Wayne
county, N. C.) for the accommodation of Trav-
ellers and Boarders, and all others who may
favor him with their company. There will be
no pains spared on his part to render them
comfortable. His table shall be furnished with
the best that the Market affords, and an attentive
hostler will be provided. JNO. R. BLEDSOE,
February 1st, 1829. 3156

Albert Torrence,

HAVING associated himself with Horton &
Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in
trade, the business will hereafter be conducted
under the name of Horton, Hutton, & Co. in Fay-
etteville, and A. TORRENCE & Co. in Salisbury.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

Are now receiving, and will continue to keep
on hand, an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
which they offer for cash. Also, a large as-
sortment of
Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will
please call and settle their accounts. 51
January 12th, 1829. A. TORRENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,
HAVE just received, from New-York and
Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood
Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Sal-
isbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually
low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short
credit to punctual customers. As they will re-
plenish their stock at short intervals, from the
Northern markets, and keep the newest and
most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a con-
fidence in inviting their friends and the public
to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
COWAN & REEVES,
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

THE
Factorage and Commission Business

continued by the subscriber in Charleston,
S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services
will as usual be devoted to the interests of
those who commit business to his care. For the
convenience of his customers, he has made ar-
rangements with the following gentlemen, to
receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from
his address, without delay, and with the least
possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at
Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M.
Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNEL
Charleston, 1st, Oct. 1828. 13155

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in
a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfort-
able style. 09
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, Spun Cotton,
Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory
prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to
J. MURPHY, Agent.
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 141

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the 63d Regt. N. C. Militia,
will appear at the court-house in Salis-
bury, 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 27th inst.
armed and equipt as the law directs, for Drill.
By order of Edw. Yarber, Col. Comdt.
SAMPL. LEMLY, Acting Adj.
Feb. 3d, 1829. 3155

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

YOU are required to appear in full uniform,
at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Satur-
day, the 28th day of February next,—the
last Saturday in the month. As Capt. Lemly in-
tends resigning, having been appointed Adjutant
of the regiment, you will be required to
elect, on that day, some suitable gentleman as
your Commander: it is particularly desirable,
therefore, that every member of the company
should be punctual in his attendance.
By order. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
January 19th, 1828. 6155

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned
Against trading for a certain note of hand,
given by me to John Roach, for 100 dollars, and
dated 8th January, 1829; as it was obtained by
fraud, and I am determined not to pay it, un-
less I am compelled by law. A. HATCH.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1829. 3156

Notice.

THAT we, Peter Newton, and Edward Mac
Grath, have entered into copartnership in
their mechanical business of
Plastering, Brick Laying, Painting, &c.
Lincolnton, Dec. 15th, 1828. 26

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS lost, on Tuesday, the 10th February,
a small red morocco pocket book, contain-
ing a small amount of money, and some papers
of value; it was lost either in Salisbury, or be-
tween there and Haden's place, on the Randolph
road, 3 miles east of the Bridge. A reasonable
reward will be given for its delivery to the Western
Carolinian printing office in Salisbury. 153
Feb. 12th, 1829 SPENCER CLARK.

Negro Man to Hire,

BY the day, or week. He is able bodied,
and expert at common work. Inquire at
this office. 52

None are more inclined to become the
enemies of vice than those who have
been its slaves, and are so happy as to
have broken from their bondage.
Dependence is a poor trade.

POETRY.

HYMN.—By Emma Hanna.
By cool Silom's shady rill,
How sweet the lily grows;
How sweet the breath beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose.

Lo, such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod;
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upwards drawn to God.

By cool Silom's shady rill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age,
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power,
And stormy passion's rage!

O thou whose infant feet were found
Within thy Father's shrine!
Whose years, with changeless virtue crown'd,
Were all alike divine;

Dependent on thy bounteous breath,
We seek thy grace alone,
In childhood, manhood, age, and death,
To keep us still thy own.

SADDLED AND BRIDLED.

By CERVINAH.
Saddled and bridled,
And booted was he,
A plume at his helmet,
A sword at his knee:

Toom hame came the saddle
At evening to me,
Ank hame came the steed,
But hame never came he!

Down came his grey father,
Sobbing fu' sair;
Down came his an'ld mither
Tearing her hair;

Down came his sweet wife
Wi' her bonny bairns three,
Ane at her bosom,
And twa at her knee.

There stood his fleet steed,
All foaming and hot;
Ther' shriek'd his sweet wife,
And sank on the spot—
There stood his grey father
Weeping fu' free,
For hame came his steed,
But hame never came he!

The following lines originally appeared in
the Boston Columbian Centinel, in 1793, and
were said to have been sent to a beautiful young
Lady on hearing her express a wish to ascend
in a balloon:

Forbear, sweet girl; your scheme forego,
And thus our anxious troubles end:
That you can mount, full well we know,
But greatly fear you'll not descend.

When angels see a mortal rise,
So beautiful, divine and fair,
They'll not dismiss you from the skies,
But keep their sister angel there.

DIVERSITY.

Edinburgh, in 1828.....P opulation
(including Leith) 170,000, a royal
palace, a college, 31 professors, a rid-
ding school, a military academy, 700
teachers of all branches of education,
a royal exchange, 70 churches, 2 the-
atres, 13 courts of justice, 400 advo-
cates, 40 physicians, 70 surgeons, 100
apothecaries, 7 libraries, 11 newspa-
pers, 42 insurance companies and a-
gencies (34 of these are English,) 11
public hospitals, 60 charitable insti-
tutions, 25 literary societies, 80 royal
mail and stage coaches, 89 hackney
coaches, 400 carriages, 80 public of-
fices, 850 streets, squares, lanes, &c.
and 5 bridges. Scotsman.

Copernicus.—The city of Thorn in
Prussia, has decided upon erecting a
monument in honor of Copernicus,
who was born there. The monument
is to be a globe of bronze surmounted
by a bust of that great man in massive
silver.

In the north of Sweden they use tea,
but not in our social manner, sitting
round the table, chatting or relating
an agreeable piece of scandal. There
they place it on the side board, and in
the interval of a pipe, the gentlemen
help themselves, sip tea, and walk up
and down the room.

February is called Trumpery month
in Nantucket, because business is dull,
and people at that time can attend to
the affairs of their neighbors, without
especial detriment to their own.

At a husking, "a kiss all round" is
the reward for every red ear of corn,
of course there is always a scramble
for these passports to favour. The
good natured girl generally helps the
rustic beau who is nearest to her.

An unnatural act.—A young gen-
tleman (a disciple of Dr. Spurzheim,) was
lately tried in London for having
entered the tomb of his dead mother,
where he cut off her head, and carried
it away in a bag for the purpose of
examining it craniologically.

Every one believes in universal sal-
vation, as applied to themselves.

Trust not a man in the night, whose
eye roves from yours in the light.

Peach Trees.—A correspondent of

the Salem Weekly Gleaner, remarks,
that it is not perhaps generally known
that the dying off of the peach trees is
caused by the larvæ of a small sphynx
or night butterfly, which lays its eggs
on the stem of the tree, near the sur-
face of the ground: here it is hatched
into a grub, which immediately bur-
rows into the bark, and forms pas-
sages between it and the wood, and
where there are many, (say five or
six) will eventually destroy the tree by
the loss of sap, and by cutting off the
communication between the roots and
trunk. The moth begins to fly in
May, and continues till frost sets in.
There are two generations of the in-
sect in one season, the last of which
live as larvæ till spring, under the
bark of the root, when it forsakes the
tree and forms a cone of earth round
itself, is changed into a chrysalis, and
soon after into a butterfly, in form and
size very much resembling a hornet,
with transparent wings; the male with
white rings round the abdomen, the
female with beautiful orange colored
rings, the rest of a dark glossy blue.
They are seldom seen, as they only fly
during the night.

These insects have destroyed most
of the peach orchards in Pennsylvania,
and are already beginning their rava-
ges in some parts of this State. They
were originally found on the wild
plum, but as these have been general-
ly destroyed by farmers, they have
now attacked the peach. They can
easily be discovered by the great quan-
tity of gum which flows from their
passages, when they have attacked a
tree. When at their full size, they
are about half an inch long, of a dirty
white soft body, with a small brown
head. Where they have become nu-
merous, it is hardly possible to pre-
serve any peach trees: some recom-
mend quick lime, ashes, &c., but it is
generally of no effect, as the worm is
always under the bark, and the open-
ing stopped up above with gum and
excrements.

OBSEVER.
[The above communication would
have been more acceptable, if it had
been accompanied with some specific
remedy against the destruying effects
of the insect. Whether it is owing to
the cause "Observer" mentions, or
not, there is certainly a great mortal-
ity among the trees of that delicious
fruit, the Peach. We recollect to have
read, some time ago, the application of
boiling water to the roots of fruit trees,
which was said to have a wonderful
effect in reviving them to new life; and
this, no doubt, may have a tendency
to destroy the insects mentioned by
our correspondent.] Ed. Gleaner.

Kitchen Economy.—A friend has
mentioned to us an improvement in
kitchen economy which we think de-
serving of notice. It may be called an
iron back log, and is cast hollow to
contain water. A small leaden leader,
is attached to an iron cylinder which is
placed at the bottom of a wood fire,
and connected with a cask or tub of
water near the fire place, or in any
convenient part of the room. The
family may thus have a constant sup-
ply of hot water, without incurring the
fire-place, and with much less than
the ordinary consumption of fuel for
that purpose. Long Island Star.

Trial by Jury.—The following an-
ecdote is related by an eminent bar-
rister: The wife of an inhabitant of
a small town in the west of England
having died suddenly, and it being
known that the deceased had lived on
no friendly terms with her husband,
from whom she had received beatings,
a report obtained currency that she
had died from ill usage, and the hus-
band taken up and put upon his trial
for manslaughter. On the trial the
husband called several witnesses to
prove that he had never beaten his
wife, except upon great provocation,
and that the deceased, from her tem-
per, required wholesome correction.

Two surgeons swore that the death
was natural, and that it had not been
at all hastened by unkind treatment;
and the general impression of the
court and jury seemed to be, that the
man had been needlessly dragged be-
fore a tribunal of justice. When the
clerk of the court went to the foreman
and inquired if the jury were agreed
on their verdict, the foreman replied
emphatically, "Yes." The clerk
then said "what is your verdict, gen-
tleman?" To which the foreman,
with great emphasis, replied, *Sure'd
her right!*

Labor is good, if not for food, cer-
tainly for physic.

Bodies for Dissection.—There are

few who are willing to bequeath them-
selves to the anatomist's knife. It is
said that Miss Owensson, now Lady
Morgan, has made such a disposition
of her remains.

In that apartment appropriated in
Trinity College, Dublin, to the recep-
tion of the splendid collection given to
that institution by Dr. Macartney, of
that city, there is deposited a scroll
containing the names of some hundred
gentlemen and scholars, who have
agreed to give their bodies, after death,
for public dissection. One of the me-
dical gentlemen who signed the agree-
ment is since dead, and his body has
been, according to his wish, subjected
to the process to which, in his life, he
deemed it useful to devote it.

Bread in Turkey.—We extract the fol-
lowing account of the mode of inspecting
bread in Turkey, from the journal of Mr.
Brewer, an American Missionary in that
country: Some dishonest practices have
long been punished with great severity
by the Turks; such, for example, as the
making of bread lighter than the law or-
dains. It may be remarked, by the way,
that in Turkey and Greece, bread is sel-
dom made by private families, even in
their villages. I was one day in Constani-
nople, witness of the manner in which
the frequent examination of this article
takes place.

While passing the door of a baker, I
was met by a Turk on horseback, richly
dressed, and followed by a considerable
retinue: it was the inspector of bread.
Besides the carpet bearer, who walks
with his hand on the horse behind the sad-
dle, the pipe bearer, &c. there was one
who carried a pair of gilded balances. In-
to these, without a word being uttered,
the trembling baker put one of his loaves.
The opposite scale sunk a little, and I
thought the poor man turned pale; but
the remaining loaves were of more than
the requisite weight, and the company
passed on. When one of the inferior offi-
cers finds the weight deficient, he would
probably, for the first offence, order 30 or
40 blows of the bastinado; for a second,
he would nail the poor baker by the ear,
to the door of his shop; and for the third,
leaves his headless trunk lying before the
bakery. Should the principal inspector be
passing the rounds, he might not, per-
haps, think it became his dignity to go
through these previous steps, but order
him to be beheaded at once. The pre-
sent scarcity of bread stuffs, naturally
forms a strong temptation to violate this
law. It has lately been stated in the
papers, that 20 or 30 bakers, probably on
one occasion, have been hung up by their
ears, in the manner mentioned above.

A boatman demanded a few more paras
(the smallest Turkish coin,) than were
according to contract. One of the com-
pany, who happened to be acquainted with
the authorities, communicated the fact
to them, and in an hour the head of the
offender was lying by the side of his
boat.

That the present military system will
continue permanent scarcely admits of a
doubt. Hampshire Gazette.

Revival in Rutherford county, N. C.

We have laid before the reader, during
the last six months, repeated accounts of
the commencement and progress of the
interesting work of the Spirit with which
the Lord's people are blessed in Ruther-
ford. By the following extract of a let-
ter from the Rev. H. Kerr, under date of
January 5, 1829, we learn with pleasure
that religion is still prospering in that
place. Visitor.

"The good work of the Lord," he re-
marks, is still progressing among my
dear people. A few weeks ago, I had a
four days meeting at a little place, 16 or
18 miles from me, where I preach month-
ly; mostly, however, on week days.
We had a very interesting meeting;
twelve persons were added to the church,
and more than twenty others professed
anxiety.

A wealthy butcher courted a Miss
D—, who refused him. The Judge,
on hearing this, said he was astonish-
ed at her want of ambition. How so,
said her father. "Why, she refuses
to be a Princess of the blood."

The Manchester (England) Times,
after noticing the failure of a Mr. Nor-
ton, fancy waistcoating manufacturer,
for the sum of nearly 100,000l. says
"It is more than probable that the
American Tariff has begun to distress
the Yorkshire manufacturers."

It is stated in the New York papers
that two hundred and twenty eight
persons were confined for debt in that
city, without any allowance for fuel,
clothing, or food. Nevertheless, pro-
vision must be made for the Greeks.
How often is forgotten the precept of
inspiration "charity begins at home."